

ABSTRACT

Topic: Treatment of peptic ulcers

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Peptic ulcers represent one of the most widespread gastrointestinal disease all over the world. It occurs the most in the middle and high aged people. It is a multifactorial disease, which is developed by dysbalanc between agresive and protective factors. Its occurrence and incidence is associated with presence of the infection *Helicobacter pylori* in gastrointestinal tract. *H. pylori* is the main risk faktor for a diverse spectrum of gastrointestinal diseases, and it makes first damage of mucous membrane. Comprehensive individual treatment consist of non-pharmacological lifestyle modification and pharmacological treatment. In the treatment, there are used drugs, which inhibite secretions of the agresive hydrochloric acid (H_2 -receptor antagonist, proton pumps inhibitors), cytoprotective drugs (sucralfat, bismut`s salts, syntetic analogs of prostaglandins) and drugs for eradication of *H. pylori* – antibiotics and chemoterapeutics. Accurate diagnosis, timely and efective treatment reduce a risk of recurrence and the complications; which can endanger patient`s life (bleeding, penetration, perforation); and they can accelerate final healing most of the ulcers.